THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,
Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted.
Blank books of every description,
Writing, Wrapping and other paper.
at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

Lots in the Town of Indiana,

FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of Indiana County do hereby give public notice, that at the Court-House in the Town of Indiana, on the second Monday of June next, in pursuance of an act of assembly passed the day of last, they will proceed to make Sale of sundry valuable

Lots of Ground,

in the said Town of Indiana, for the highest and best price which can be obtained for the same. Some of these Lots adjoin to the Public Square of said Town.

There will also be exposed to Sale at the same time and place, a number of In-Lots and Out-Lots in said Town, which had heretofore been purchased by sundry persons, but in consequence of the terms of sale not having been complied with on the part of the purchasers the Lots became forfeited.

Given under our hands at Indiana, this 25th day of April, 1812.

ROBERT ROBISON,
JOSHUA LEWIS,
JOSEPH MOORHEAD, } Comrs.

Attest.
J. M. KELLY.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale, by
A. BEELEN.

TURTLE SOUP,

MEAD & SPRUCE BEER,

MAY be had at the subscriber's in Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

J. & T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

RACES.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th May next, a purse of FIFTY DOLLARS will be run for over a handsome course at the Two Mile run, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to be won by the best two of three mile heats.

On Thursday, the 21st, a purse of thirty dollars, free as above, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted—to be won by the best two of three mile heats.

On Friday, the 22d, a purse consisting of the entrance money of the two preceding days—to be won by the best two of three one and an half mile heats. The winning horses of the two preceding days excepted.

On Saturday, the 23d, a sweepstake for scrubs—to be won by the best two of three one mile heats.

Horses to be entered on the day previous to running, or double entrance at the post.

April 28, 1812.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The point of danger.—We live in an age of wonders, and among the rest, it has wonderfully happenned, that the injuries done our country by France are seemingly forgiven, and almost forgotten. Our *impartial* President seems quite easy on that score. He and Serrurier, the French minister, continue on terms of perfect cordiality. The ruling party in congress have been venting their reproaches and utterring their threats, month after month; but scarcely one of them has expressed himself in a manner that could have offended the French Emperor, had he been present. What tho' Bonaparte, without a shadow of right, had seized and sequestered American property to the amount of scores of millions, and all along scornfully refused reparation, in whole or in part: what tho' he had cast many hundred American citizens into dungeons, and, by a system of starvation, compelled numbers of them to enter into his service: what tho' he had burnt, and still continues to burn, our vessels on the sea: what tho' his promise to revoke the decrees of Berlin and Milan, has been violated in scores and hundred of instances, and the American trade with France is on very little better footing, if any, than it was when those decrees were avowedly in existance—these enormous injuries and this detestable perfidy seem to excite no indignant emotions in the bosoms of our *virtuous* rulers. Never have they discovered a disposition to demand satisfaction of Bonaparte, in a stern and manly tone; much less to wage war with him. With respect to *him*, their darefullness has seldom exceeded the bounds of pitiful complaints and whining supplications.

And as the sheperds, so are the sheep. The general mass of democrats, inflamed with party rancour and blindly following their leaders, are fully prepared to bury in oblivion all the atrocious deeds of Bonaparte against our country, and to give him moreover, the credit of friendly intentions for the time to come. If, now and then, American vessels are burnt at sea, by his orders, and the deed is vouched in such a manner as can admit of no dispute; they seem to think he must needs have good reason for it. If, on the other hand, he releases some half a dozen American vessels, out of hundreds which he had unjustly got into his clutches; they give him the credit, not merely of justice, but of generosity. They can hardly contain themselves, so abundant is their gratitude.

Neither do the federalists. generally speaking, appear to feel the injuries and indignities heaped upon us by France, nor to abhor her contaminating influence in our national councils, in the same lively manner that they once did. So constantly has the attention of the American public been directed towards Great-Britain, for the last half year, and so much has France been kept out of view, in the communications of our executive and the deliberations of congress, that the latter has, in a great measure, ceased to excite either resentment, or apprehension.

This is precisely a state of things the most awfully dangerous of any.—Under such circumstances, there would be but a single step between a war with England and an alliance with France; an alliance, which, most certainly, would be fatal to our liberties.

From the Boston Palladium.

"MY VOICE is STILL for WAR."

This was the cry of one of the great-Traitors in ancient Rome; who, while he meditated the destruction of his country, was the noisy declaimer about patriotism. And have we no modern Sempronius? Alas we have too many! For only our public councils are infested with such wretches but you will find them in every corner of the street. We must have war with England. Nothing but blood, blood, blood, will satisfy these patriots. And why must we have war with England? Because she will not revoke her orders in Council as the Emperor has revoked his decrees, violating our neutral commerce. A rational man would imagine they would long before this, have been ashamed of this pretence. But this is not the genuine cause of their patriotic complaints—They want an alliance with Bonaparte, in hopes that he will let them come in for a share of the plunder—that they may have fat offices and thrive upon the ruins of their country——Look at Col Porter who made such fine war speeches—got leave of absence, having entered into a contract to furnish supplies for the northern army. And there can be no doubt if we could sarch into the particular circumstances of all those noisy patriots we would find they were actuated by similar motives.

The whole country seems to be a prey to a set of unprincipled office seekers, and unless their career is checked by the wisdom of the people, we shall inevitably be ruined. Indeed we are far gone now—our commerce is destroyed by non-intercourse and embargo—The public treasury is drained to the last dollar by folly and extravagance—poverty is every where staring us in the face; and to crown all, we are to be plunged into a war with the only country or nation which can injure us. Every insult which can be devised, is to be borne with from Bonaparte—we must kiss the rod with which he is pleased to inflict his stripes, and at all events, let him do what he will, we must go to war with England. And what means have we to carry on war? Loans and taxes. And do these *war speaking* gentlemen in Congress, or our street orators, seriously believe they can continue to dupe the people, and that they will support them in their madness. Let them beware how they awake a sleeping lion. The people are beginning to rouse from their slumbers, and will teach them they are no longer to abuse the power improvidently intrusted to their hands. They must give way for men of better principles, and better capacity for ordering the affairs of the nation.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following question is asked in the last Alexandria Gazette:

"Is it not strange that Mr. Madison has made no communication to congress of Mr. Foster's letter, where he unequivocally offers to *restore* every impressed seamen in the service of Great-Britain, if the secretary of state will furnish a list of them? I thought this always to have been the grand bone of contention, and would have been seized with avidity"

CHARLESTON, April 20.

From Florida.—Captain Phipps, who left Amelia on Wednesday last, informs that the revolutionists were still before Augustine, without having made any progress since last accounts. The adherents of Spain had removed their women and children to an island protected by the fort, into which they had retired, determined to defend it to the utmost. The revolutionists contemplated erecting a battery to command the entrance of the harbor, to prevent their receiving supplies, by which means they hoped to starve them out. It was understood at St. Mary's that our government did countenance the part taken in its behalf in the revolution, and that orders were expected to withdraw the U. States troops and naval force from further participation in the business. This, however, would not effect the plans of the revolutionists, as they could command what force they would from the Kentuckians. A Cherokee Chief, with his warriors, had offered their assistance, but the offer was rejected. It was reported, but not credited, at St. Mary's that the governor of St. Augustine had resolved to accede to the proposals of the revolutions, but that the people refused to submit, and placed the governor under arrest.

From the Boston Gazette, April 27.

Received by the ship, Milo Capt Glover, 22 days from Dublin.

Dublin March 30—We have still no news from Portugal, though a mail has arrived from Lisbon. It is said in a letter from Plymouth, that the French indicate a design of attacking Tariffa once more. Such we are told, was the opinion at Gibraltar, when the Entrepenant touched at the Fortress——This we should not by any means think unlikely.

Letters from Paris of the 18th mentions that Bonaparte still remains in the capital, but his departure was shortly expected.

Lord Melville is officially announced First Lord of the Admiralty.

The hottest press that has took place for some years in Dublin was on the river on tuesday night, and numbers of fine able bodied seamen were procured for the service.

It is again said Bonaparte has left paris appointing a Regency, and sending the empress and her son to Vienna.

By the dispatches of Ballasteros, it appears he has repulsed at Paradol de Rey a division of the enemy.

Some additional letters have been received from Corunna, to the date of the 17th inst. from these we learn, that a considerable quantity of arms have been delivered to the chieftains of the forces in Gallicia and its neighbourhood and that the activity of the English, in this important particular, have given great satisfaction to the provincial government,

Shipwrecks along the coast of England, have been unusually numerous during the late storm.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Meetings are holding in all the counties of Ireland on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. The language held up is bold and resolute; and it is thought the claims set up will be finally agreed to.

Eleven thousand Frame work netters of the town and county of Licester have petitioned parliament for a repeal of the orders in council.

The King of England remains as usual.

The Spanish troops in Pomerania had been disarmed by the French.——The king of Sweden sent transports to bring them home & an officer to confer with the French commanders, but the latter would not suffer him to land nor have any conference with him, nor allow the troops to embark. An agent from Sweden had arrived in England, and a treaty was expected. A British fleet was about to sail from the Baltic.

The conservative Senate was in session, and reports had been made to it by the ministers of War and of foreign affirs. The latter minister said, free ships make free goods, alluding to the British orders in Council as violating this principal and Berlin and Milan decrees as the remedy, that to give the desired effect they must be every where inforced, and disposed troops must be sent to every where the British flag may be expected to enter.—The Minister of war says the greatest part of the troops have been called out of the Empire to defend those great interests which insure the preponderance of the empire, and maintain the Berlin and Milan Decrees, so fatal to England.

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY

On those who unnecessarily bring upon a nation the Calamities of War!

The following are the sentiments of a Christian Philosopher extracted from the works of the illustrious Dr. Johnson, for the serious consideration of the President of the U. States, and for the members of the two Houses of Congress.

As war is the latest of remedies, cuncta prius tentanda, all lawful expedients must be used to avoid it. As WAR is the extremity of evil, it is surely the duty of those whose station intrusts them with the care of nations to avert it from the charge. There are diseases of animal nature which nothing but amputation can remove; so there may, by the depravation of human passions, be sometimes a gangrane in collective life for which fire and the sword are the necessary remedies, but in what can skill or caution be better shown that preventing such dreadful operations, while there is yet room for gentler methods.

It is wonderful with what coolness and indifference the greater part of mankind sees war commenced.——Those that hear of it at a distance or read of it in books, but have never presented its evils to their minds, coinsidered it as little more than splendid game, a proclamation, an army, a battle and a triumph——Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they die upon the bed of honor, resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest and, filled with ENGLAND'S glory, smiles in death.

The life of a modern soldier is ill represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perished in our late contest with France and Spain, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy, the rest languishing in tents and ships, amidst the damps and putrefactions, pale, torpid, spiritless and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery and were at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without rememberance By incommodious incampments and unwholesome stations where courage is useles, and enterprize impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away.

Thus is a people gradually exhausted for the most part, with little effect.—The Wars of civilized nations make very slow changes in the system of empire The public perceives scarcely any alteration but an increase of debt, and the few indiviuals who are benefited, are not supposed to have the clearest right to their advantage. If he that shared the danger enjoyed the profit, and after bleeding in the battle grew rich by the victory, he might show his gains without envy. But at the conclusion of a ten years war, how are we recompenced for the death of multitudes and the expence of millions, but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents, contractors and commissioners, whose equipage shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations?

These are the men who without virtue, labour or hazzard, are growing rich as their country is impoverishing, they rejoice when obstiancy or ambition adds another year to slaughter and devastation, and laugh from their desks at bravery and science, while they are adding figure to figure, and cipher to cipher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or tempest.

From the National Intelligencer.

INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775,

To the Editor.

Having seen in the National Intelligencer that some person wished to get information how Col. Arnold got thro' the wilderness to Quebec with his army from Cambridge, in 1775, from some of that party, if any were alive, I will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our detachment consisted of (as near as I can remember) fourteen companies, upwards of 60 men in each company, rank and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Greene, Col. Enos, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs, Captains Morgan, Smith and Hendrick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Williams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and McCobb, Thyer, Topham, Ward and Cobourne. On the same 13th Sept. we marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, and took water from thence to Kenebec river, where our batteaux were ready to load. We marched in three divisions, Arnold in front, Greene in the centre, Enos in the rear. The water being low, our men were constantly in the water shoving up the boats. There were three carrying places before we came to the great carrying place, which is about 120 miles from the mouth of said river, fourteen miles across which brings us into Dead river. Arnold came up with us. There came on a great rain, which raised the water very high and swift.—it began to snow very cold; we could not get more than ten miles in a day; the men's shoes were nearly all worn out. We had not yet got to the heights of land Our spy whom we sent on had not returned to give any information whether the Canadians would receive us or not. It now snowed and looked like winter; our men were sick, their shoes all worn out, and they discouraged with hardships, and at the same time we grew short of provisions. Col. Arnold ordered our sick and worn out men to be sent back to Cambridge, under the command of a lieutenant; the rest to proceed on as fast as possible. The rear division becomes discouraged commanded by Col. Enos, and returned back to Cambridge with four companies, bidding us farewell, not expecting to see us any more. The weather still continuing cold and snow

ing often, very much fatigued we arrived at the height of land, it being on the 28th Oct. Our men would carry the boats no further; we likewise left our tents, and our provision was nearly gone. A carrying place of four miles brings us to Sanguany creek, This Creek leads into Chaudier Lake, Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide our provision, and we divided the hard money, each officer to carry part, it being heavy and our men weak. Five pints of flour were allowed to each man and about two ounces of pork to a man. We received information by our spy that the Canadians would receive us. We were likewise ordered to march back two miles and then steer a north-east course, which would clear us of some sunken land between us and Chaudier Lake Steering northeast carried us out of our course; we struck another lake and were obliged to go round it. We travelled in sunken land all that day till we encampt, when it snowed about two inches. Our men were now so weak that they left behind them all their clothes, except what they wore. We crossed the inlet by fording travelled all that day, and came to the trail at night, much fatigued. Two boats only were carried over into these waters. Chaudier is very rapid and swift. Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and drowned one man. Our men were weak and sick, and some could not travel, and were obliged to be left behind, where a number perished with hunger. We killed all our dogs and eat them, which gave us great relief. Nov. 5th, we met cattle, providentially sent up by Col Arnold. Our men could not wait to have them dressed, but drank the blood, washed the intestines, broiled them and eat them all up. Destitute of shoes and stockings, and snow on the ground, in that situation we proceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, about 100 miles further, We arrived at Point Levi, over against Quebec, on the 9th November. We collected all the boats we could in order to cross the river, two ships of war lying watching us On the 15th we crossed in the night, and had like all to have been drowned by bad boats. We paraded our men on Abraham's Plain near daylight, the snow about 2 inches deep on the ground; our men and guns being in such a situation that we dare not attack the town that night, we went into quarters on Abraham's Plain, keeping out guards to stop communication with the country. The garrison finding how weak we were, are coming out to give us battle. We examine our guns and ammunition—not four rounds to a man and but few guns that are fit for use; our retreat liable to be cut off in consequence of a river a little above us not being fordable. We were obliged to retreat up the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles above Quebec. On the 6th December General Montgomery came down with his army from Montreal; we marched to Quebec again, raised a battery on Abraham's Plain with two guns near the walls threw a great many shot into the town, but when they brought their guns to bear upon it they stove our cannon to pieces. The 25th December was cold—a council of war was held whether to storm Quebec or not. Agreed to attack it by storm. On the 31st made our attack; but unfortunately general Montgomery was killed in the outset, which threw all the force of the garrison on us, and we were obliged to surrender ourselves prisoners. Col. Arnold was wounded in the first attack. We remained prisoners till the 11th of August, when we were sent to New-York on parole, and were exchanged on the last of January, 1777.

This, sir, is only a short account, leaving out many circumstances worthy to be mentioned. We lost about one-fourth of our men in killed in the attack. Whilst in prison we lost about one-fourth of what remained.—If this short account is satisfactory to any, I shall be glad.

SAM. BROWN.

Lieut. in Col. Arnold's detachment to Quebec in 1775

St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 10, 1812.

From the New York Gazette.

MONEY WANTED.

What in the name of wonder can have become of all the money which Mr. Jefferson in his overflowing treasury. We mean that large amount of unpropriated cash, the employment of which, seemed to puzzle that good gentleman so much, that he begged Congress to assist him in contriving some plan or other for its employment? So great was the sum, that even the vaults of the treasury were unable to hold it, it was "overflowing." It would appear that not only all this money is gone, and Mr. Gallatin is sending all over the country to try and borrow *eleven millions* more. We ask what has become of all this money? If the Secretary of the treasury was compelled to give an answer to the qustion, he would tell you that Henry the mock spy got his share (and a pretty good share it was)—that the President has had his share—that the foreign Ministers have had their shares—that the members of Congress have had their part of it also. These wise men have been now in session about 6 months and their pay is (6 dollars a day) exclusive of their traveling expences has already amounted to about ten hundred thousand dollars!!! Well you may stare, good people, when you see your money disposed of in this way—If the members of Congress had done any good, the money spent by them would be less to be regretted, but ask the Farmer what good they have done since they were last in session—ask the merchant, ask the labourer, ask the sailor—in short ask any candid man and if their ears are not poisoned by some office-hunting democrat, they all will tell you, that Congress have done nothing but oppressed them.

From the United Statet Gazette.

It has been intimated in an Alexandria paper that Mr. Foster has offered to give up every impressed seaman in the service of Great Britain, provided the Secretary will furnish a list of such as he claims. Whether this be correct or not we do not pretend to say, but we do say that if there are

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impressed American seamen known to be in British service as the democrats asserts it is a fact more disgraceful to the administration thsn to the British themselves. Had such a number of Americans been forcibly detained in the foreign service when federalists were in power, something more would have been done about it than merely figuring in the Newspapers day after day in great, staring characters, as if fearful that the world would not be aware of our disgrace, and of the Christian meekness and patience with which our rulers bear it. What ever may be the fact as to the offer of Mr. Foster it is undoubtedly true, that since the commencement of the present session of congress, Mr Monroe declared to a gentlemen that the subject of impressment was no obstacle in the way of settlement of our differences with Great Britain. But still while the characters

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make so pretty and honorable a figure in the democratic prints, it would be a pity to do any thing to deprive the party of the use of them.

From the N. York Evening Post.

Our late petitions.—It will be seen, in our Congressional report, that the petitions for relaxing the late embargo sent on to congress from some of the respectable flour merchants of this city, of Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Hudson, &c. and presented by different representatives from the state, were received by the southern nabobs in the house with every indignity.—Instead of listening to the memorials with that decent respect to which such men were entitled, and disposing of their petitions in a proper and becoming manner, they sneeringly ordered them to lie by until the 4th of July.—Very much like the Boston town meeting, who once being called on the occasion of a great fall of snow to take measures for removing it so as to render the streets passable, postponed the consideration of the subject to the middle of the next dog days But the subject is too serious to admit of a ludicrous illustration: it rather reminds one of the haughty answer of the tyrant Richard to the suit of Buckingham——"*Thou troublest me——I'm not i' the vein.*"

Law Intelligence.—We learn from Albany, that on Friday last John Martin was put to the bar and tried before his Honor Judge Spencer, for offering bribes to two of the members of the assembly to induce them to vote in favour of the American Bank, but without effect, it seems, for both of them voted in the negative. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the state prison.

INVASION!

But a few weeks since, and Col. Porter on the floor of Congress compared the taking of Quebec and the conquest of Canada, to a party of pleasure, at a feast——said the cloth was spread, and the guests soon to be invited—mark how soon the tables are turned——now instead of this feast, this party of pleasure, these cards of inviation, if we are to give credit to the same Col. Porter, and his political friends, the U States are put into the utmost dread and alarm—and our extensive frontiers are menaced with immediate invasion, massacre, burning and bloodshed, from the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is indiscriminate slaughter & distruction, without regard to age, sex or condition. Already are the people urged and conjured to remove from their peaceful and quiet dwellings, as though war, with all its horrors, was about to desolate and lay waste our goodly country, The following articles from the *Batavia Republican Advocate*, is also relied on as further proof of the hostile intention against our frontiers—but which we believe more intended for an electioneering finesse, than dictated from any fear or alarm of invasion Is it not too farcical, too ridiculous and incredible, for a moments' consideration, to believe that a few poor, miserable, scattered tribes of Indians, are to be set on, by the British, to invade a nation of seven millions of people, possessing too an efficient armed force of a million of men. But if an election is gained—if democracy can still retain its standing in this state—if Mr. Madison can still hold his office for another four years—if the people will submit to conscriptions, to standing armies, to embargoes, to land taxes, and excises, to a stamp act, and carriage tax, and to a congress kept together by the year, to enregister the edicts of the President——then indeed, those who are now sounding the alarm, may consider themselves more than indemnified for the fraud and imposture which they have so successfully played off.

BATAVIA, (N. Y.) April 18

We stop the press to announce the intelligence of an armed British and Indian force on the Canada side of Niagara river apparently with an intention to make a decent on the American side.

It is stated that the Indians are receiving supplies of arms from the British stores at Newark, and that the boats are in readiness to transport their men across the river. We learn that intelligence has been transmited to Messrs Porter and Barton, from some of their friends in Upper Canada, stating that it is advisable for them to remove their families from the river.

A messenger has been sent express from Luiston on Niagara river to General Hall of Ontario county, to call out the militia immediately. The companies at this place are embodying themselves to march at a moment's warning.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30.

The house of representatives have again rejected a proposition of the Senate for a short recess, viz. eighteen days.

The house has also passed a resolution directing their committee of commerce and manufactures to report a bill for sending provisions to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake at Caraccas, and also a resolution directing the same committee to enquire into the expedience of affording a like relief to the Island of Teneriffe, now said to be suffering from the ravages of the locust.

PHILADELPHIA. *May 4.*

New Loan of Eleven Millions.

Friday and Saturday last the subscription to the loan took place—The highest individual subscription was sixty thousand dollars.

In the Book of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

By the Bank of Pennsylvania	$ 500,000	
By the Philadelphia Bank,	100,000	
By individuals	243,800	
		843,800

In the Book of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

By the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	300,000	
By the Bank of North-America,	100,000	
By the Newbern (N. C.) Bank	25,000	
By individuals	302,000	
		727,000
Total amount,		$ 1,570,000

The administration ought not to be surprised, if they *are* mortified, at the backwardness of the public in subscribing to the new loan: independent of the political objections which scrupulous men may have had, the persecuting and ungenerous conduct of the government towards the late Bank of the United States, had a powerful influence in checking subscriptions.

Although we are far from exulting at the delinquency in the new loan, yet we do hope that this conspicuous and impressive evidence of the public sentiment will have a salutary effect upon the councils of the administration Added to the results of the northern elections, it will at least induce them to *pause*:—for if they disregard every thing else, they are not yet tired of their offices.

It certainly would have been pleasing to every sincere American, if the true policy of the government required the support of a loan, to have seen it full to overflowing; and such undoubtedly would have been the case, had not the loan just called for, been connected with measures and doctrines at variance with the sentiments and feelings of a *majority* of the country. An upright, firm and impartial administration will never be abandoned by the people of this country in times of trial and danger; but if its folly, prejudices and perverseness involve it in difficulties, they can have nobody to reproach but themselves.

In Baltimore $ 1,000,000 was subscribed to the loan, including the banks—In New-York $ 824,000; and at Georgetown, District of Columbia, $ 500,000.

Eleven Millions Loan.

We are sorry to find that the hollowheartedness of those noisy men who have been so ready to proffer on paper their lives and fortunes, for the support of the present administration—This was exemplified yesterday; when the Books for the subscriptions to the Loan of Eleven Millions of Dollars to the paymasters of Henry, were opened at three of the banks in this town; and where Mr Galatin expected to obtain from three to four million of dollars, not one twentieth part of that sum has been subscribed. We are told only $142,000 were subscribed yesterday at all the banks—100,000 of which was by his honor Mr. Gray. There were thirteen subscribers in all, six of them from Nantucket, and only two of the wealthy democrats of Boston.

Bost. Cent.

The bill for appointing two assistant secretaries to the War Department, has passed both houses of congress.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 2

Compleat Returns.—We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with complete returns from all the wards in the city and county of New-York—Federalism has full cause to be proud A large majority of the community have again, after long and sad experience of the mischiefs of democracy, returned to those principles which were the steady guide of a Washington and a Hamilton, his eldest son.—It will be seen that our majority over the administration party rises fourteen hundred votes. A difference between the present result and that of a few years past, of nearly three thousand votes!—But the party has a split—True; but unite their strength for a moment, and it gives a result in favor of the federalists in the greatest commercial city in the union, of nearly five hundred votes, and *increasing*.—The truth is, that several gentlemen of wealth and distinction in this city, have taken frequent occasions, during the election, to declare, that although they never had failed to support the measures of the democratic administion, in every election since it came to power, yet they could not, in their conscience, go any further. and it may with truth be added, that had not great exertion been made at the polls to persuade the electors there was not the least danger of war, the federal majority would have been at least, trebled.

Queens County—We have it in our power to gratify our friends with an official return from the county of Queens, and trust we may congratulate the lovers of sound principles throughout the States. with the complete emancipation of this county from democracy. It was federal last year but its federal majority has more than doubled.

Senators—For the first time these thirteen years, this district will berepresented by two federal Senators.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has received the requisition of the President of the United States, to call out the Pennsylvania quota of 100,000 Militia, and he has sent for the Adjutant General to meet him with all possible expedition at Harrisburgh, to make the necessary arrangements for complying with the requtsition of the General Government.—Our quota is believed to be about 14,000 men.

It is said that the committee of the two houses of congress appointed to consider of a recess or an adjournment, waited upon the President to know what where hts wishes upon the subject, who answered, that hitherto he had taken more responsibility than his share with respect to foreign affairs, but that hereafter he would assume no more than belonged to him.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

When Congres was in labour with the monster Embargo, a Federal Republican merchant accosted a Democratic merchant, something in this wise—"What do you think of the present measures of Congress?" The answer was "nothing could be more adopted more wise or prudent, to save our property from the grasp of the British tiger." "I am glad you are of that opinion, said the Federalist, as I can get your ship's crew to help mine down the Patomac."

"Bless your heart," rejoined the Democrat," we are clowing off too with all our might."

From the N. York Gazette, May 4.

MELANCHOLY INDEED.

Letters from Porto Rico of the 17th ult. mention the arrival there of many distressed inhabitants, who have escaped from the late termendious earthquake. They confirmed the fate of Caraccas and Laguira; and adds, that Cumana, New Barcelona, Porto Cavello, and Valencia, were mostly destroyed; and that the inland town of St. Philip, was entirely swallowed up.

Letters from St. Salvador, of the 16th of March, state that the Buenosarians have declared war against the Brazils

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Latest from Lisbon.—Arrived yesterday, the brig Atlantic, Beard, 34 days from Lisbon. Left there 26th March.—No news had been received there of the surrender of Cadiz, which is, of course, a fabrication. Capt. B. informs, that Lord Wellington was vigorously pursuing the siege of Badajoz, and was determined to have possession of it at all events, intending to risk a general engagement sooner than be diverted from his purpose. It was said the French had laid mines round Badajoz sufficient to blow up the whole besieging army, of which Lord Wellington was apprized, but was nevertheless determined to reduce it either by assault or by famine.

Troops were constantly arriving from England. From 6 to 8000 arrived a few days before Captain B. sailed.

By the ship Emulation, Capt. Kingsbury, in 23 days from Coruna, arrived at New-York, we learn that the Spaniards have agreed to augment their army in Gallitia to 60,000 men, which army was to be clothed by the British The French had avacuated Gijon, a considerable number of French prisoners had arrived and were daily arriving at Coruna.

From the Boston Palladium, *May 1.*

FROM PORTUGAL.

Mr. Bacon who left Lisbon March 26 has favoured us with the following information.

The head quarters of the English and Portugues, army are at Elvas.—General Hill marched on the 12th inst. with a division of the army for Merida where there were two batallions of French, and General Graham was to cross the Guadiana to cut off their retreat. The French fearing a surprise had been in the habit of crossing the river every night, and remaining untill the morning, when they returned again to Merida. Badajoz was invested on the 17th, the ground broke on the 18th, the French made a sortie with 2000 men on the 19th, and were repulsed with the loss of the combined armies was about 40 or 50. Desertions from Badajoz were very frequent; reports of deserters, that the place could not hold out a fortnight for want of provisions. The last returns of the English and Portuguese were 51,000 infantry, and 9000 cavalry 170 ps. cannon.—Marmont's army consists of about 37,000 extending from Placentia towards Salamanca——Soult was with the army before Cadiz—Suchet, in Valencia. Two regiments of horse had left Lisbon since the returns above mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, Sweden, March 11.

"Every body looks upon us to be on the eve of a war with France. Bonaparte has marched 20,000 troops into Pomerania under pretext that Sweden had not adhered to the continental system, but suffered the importation of colonial produce, for which search was made, but none of consequence found. The French troops nevertheless remain, and make the inhabitants maintain them. There were about 5000 Swedish troops, which government have sent for, but the French wont let them come. Sweden resents all this, and is expected to declare herself neutral, but it is supposed France would then declare war on us. But with a British and Russian alliance we think we should be secure. 25,000 Swedish troops are to be drawn into Scania, as a defence against the Danes, whom Bonaparte may force to declare against us. Our Crown Prince is very popular for taking the part he does. A private Secretary of his, a Frenchman has betrayed his trust, and given information to the French of all our plans and procedings. He is arrested, and it is thought will lose his life. A Swedish officer of rank, Tibell, who is in France, has been concerned with him has been recalled, but refuses to come. The Swedish commander in Pomerania, if he returns will certainly be sentenced to be shot for not resisting the French. We look upon peace with England as certain, and a British Minister is soon expected here."

(*From the Salem Gazette, May 1*)

From the North of Europe.—By a French gentleman who came passenger in the America from Gottenburg and who has resided in the North for some time past, we learn, that the warlike preparations in that quarter of Europe had not abated, and that a war between France and Russia appeared inevitable. It was even reported at Gottenburg that some skirmishing had taken place. The Russsian forces concentrated upon the frontiers were stated at 150,000 men. The King of Prussia had withdrawn the remains of his armies to the confines of Russia, and had himself retired within that empire, whither he had been preceded

by some distinguished Prussians, his whole kingdom being in the power of the French. The celebrated Prussian General Blucher was stated some time since to be in the Russian service. In Sweden the general sentiment was strong against the French, whose power in the North however was very great.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The ship Felicity, Lambard, arrived at the vinyard last Tuesday, left Montevideo, 90 days since, and informs that the country was again in a state of revolutionary confusion, and that hostilities had been renewed with increased violence.

The beautiful brig Paul Hamilton, from this port, for whose safety great fears existed, we are happy to state has arrived safely, and delivered her cargo (the United States stores) in in nice order at Algiers—So writes col Lear to gsntlemen in Washington.

Alex Gaz.

INSURRECTION at HAVANNA.

The Universal Censor of the 9th inst which has been politely loaned us, mentioned the execution of five free negroes, one free mulatto, and three slaves, for an attempt to posses themselves of the island. One of them named Jose Antonio Aponte was intended to be created King, and several other high officers, military and civil in case of success.

Major Swift, of the U. S. Engineers, has received orders from the War Department to visit the fortifications in Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, to direct proper repairs and alterations, and to order supplies of all necessary ordinance and stores for war, to repair to Washington, and report on his proceedings.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 15, 1812.

Letters from Vincennes have been received in town, stating that the citizens of that place were so much alarmed for the safety of the town as to have actually commenced fortifying it by stockade—that the people are now following the advice of Governor Harrison and building forts and block-houses—that many are abandoning their farms ongthe frontiers, and moving into the settlements— and that apprehensions were so much entertained even for the final safety of Vincennes that some citizens were about to send their wives and children into Kentucky and Ohio. The orders which have been received there to march Colonel Boyd's regiment to Newport had not a little contributed to excite these apprehensions. This regiment is supposed to be destined for Detroit. This state of affairs must be very distressing to all the inhabitants of Indiana, but particularly to the recent emigrants and poorer people, most of whom depend altogether upon their own labors for a bare support, and were about preparing to plant the corn on which they would have to rely the ensuing year for provisions for themselves, their wives and children.

Ken. Gaz.

From the Western Sun, printed at Vincennes, April 25, 1812.—"On Wednesday evening last about sunset, the family of Mr. Harryman, consisting of himself, his wife and five small children, were murdered at their residence upon the Embaras river, in the Illinois territory, and about 5 miles from this place. Mr. Harryman was in the act of loading a perogue, and had his family at the waters edge, for the purpose of embarking them, when he was fired on—a young man who lived with him, and who had gone back to the house a short distance off, to bring something that was left, had an opportunity of making his escape. On Thursday Col. Miller, with a detachment of the United States troops went to the spot and interred as decently as circumstances would permit the mangled bodies of this unfortunate family. Mr. Harryman was a millwright, a respectable citizen, and an emigrant from the state of Vermont. A party of rangers and militia were sent after the Indians, but a violent rain which fell the night succeeding the murder obliterated their tracks, and rendered the pursuit impracticable.

In consequence of the above mentioned murders the alarm was shortly after communicated to the town, and we cannot but highly applaud the spirit and alacrity manifested by both citizens and soldiers on the occasion.

More British friendship.—Just as this paper was about to be put to press an express arrived from Capt. Wiggins who commands a militia company on the Ohio, with a letter to the governor, containing the following information:

On Tuesday last the family of a Mr. Mix, living on Little Pidgeon creek, were attacked by three Indians about day-light—old Mrs. Mix was first fired on as she was going to the spring, but she sustained no injury—her husband ran into the yard, and was immediately shot down; her youngest son was also shot in the house and his arm broken with a tomahawk—whilst they were struggling on the floor, his sister took down the old gentleman's rifle and snapped it against the Indian's head, she then deliberately primed the gun, and flashed it—unfortunately it was not loaded—the old lady then seized an axe with which she beat the Indian off her son, and drove him out of the house. Whilst these things were passing, another son of Mr. Mix, whose house was about forty yards from his father's, had fired on the Indians, killed one, and then retreated into the woods with his family, supposing that his father's were all killed. The old lady and her daughter, however, heroically kept the house, which the two remaining Indians durst not again attempt to enter, but taking up the body of their deceased companion, they deposited it in the spring branch, and covering it with a few logs, made a precipitate retreat.

By a letter from *Capt. James Manary*, addressed to a gentleman in this place, dated May 2, 1812. we are informed that he had built a Block-house, North of Urbana, within one mile of the line established by the Grenville Treaty. The Indians have hitherto appeared very friendly. The range of Capt. M. is Eastward to the Sciota waters, and Westward to Larom's. He speaks in the highest terms of the dispositions and discipline of his men

Chillicothe Paper.

ITCH OINTMENT!!!

A few weeks ago, the New-York Democratic Columbian, complained that the federal papers of Massachusetts, headed their electioneering addresses, quite in the style of the ITCH OINTMENT advertisements of our patent medicine sellers. The remark brought to our recollection an anecdote of a Connecticut farmer, which occurred at the time of the Jefferson Embargo, a few years ago:—

Some weeks after the embargo was laid, a farmer went to Hartford, with a load of produce for sale. He called upon the merchant who had usually purchased his corn, and offered it in the usual way. To his surprise he was told by the trader that he could not take it, that he had more on hand than he knew what to do with—that the embargo, which congress had laid prohibited all exportation, and consequently there was no sale for produce. The farmer applied to another, a third, fourth, and so on, till despairing of a sale, he drove to a tavern, and going to the fire, he thus addressed the keeper of the house while rubbing his hands over the blaze—

"Landlord, this Democracy is something like the Itch—I have had it—my neighbours have had it—and we have all been *pretty well ointed for it*, and I now think, *nearly cured*."

The success of those electioneering addresses of the Massachusetts editors headed in the style of ITCH OINTMENT advertisements as the Columbian observed, shows that the *political doctors* at the eastward, understood, pretty well, the *nature* of the disease which the people were afflicted.—Another embargo, we hope, will soon *eradicate the foul* distemper.

Trenton Fed.

CINCINNATTI, May 6.

Our northern post rider brings reports that two men have been killed by Indians near fort Defiance, and three more near Chicago.

By express from Dayton.—Gen. M'Arthur has arrived there with several companies of volunteers. Governor Meigs yesterday left here for Dayton—the detachments under Generals Gano and Cass will march for that place to-morrow.

The governor has been busily engaged the week past in making provision for the comfort and convenience of the detachments, who are going to detroit. After using every exertion in different parts of the western country to procure blankets, it was found there were scarcely any to be found for sale. In this state of things governor Meigs thought proper to issue an address, which has had the desired effect. It is believed more than 500 blankets have been already collected.

CHILLICOTHE, April 29.

On Monday last, the volunteer company commanded by capt. W. Keys, marched from this town for Dayton, to which place, by recent orders from the governor, they were directed to repair, to receive their arms, ammunition, &c. Another volunteer company arrived in town on the same day, from major Dawson's battallion, who also proceeded on the same rout; and this day two other volunteer companies, with their officers, from Sciota county, followed after. Brigadeer-general Lucas is to accompany the latter troops to Dayton.

The patriotic spirit evinced by these soldiers, including their officers, is truly praise-worthy, and justly entitles them to the warm approbation of their country; and should an occasion offer, of a more serious character, we feel fully satisfied they will act well their part as American heroes.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.

From Fort Madison, we learn, that the Puants constantly hover about the Garrison, they lately shot a centinel, and on the same day one of them was killed by a shot from the fort.

Gomo's Party who arrived here a few days ago have met Gov. Edwards at Cahokia, the result of the conferrence has not yet transpired. Gomo reports that the Indian who killed Mr. Cox, on Woodriver, is now at Peoria; he belongs to the St. Joseph's band of Pottawatomie's, has numerous connections, who would attack and destroy him if he delivered the murderer to the whites, he promises to point him out to any party Government may send.

Accounts from la haut Missouri, announces a general peace among the Indians, it is said that the earthquake has created this pacification.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to remind the Purchasers of Lots in the Town of Birmingham, that the second moiety of the purchase money is now due, and requests their attention to the subject; as he has certain payments to make predicated on their punctual performance of contract.

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, May, 1st 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership subsisting between George Sutton and Reubin Neal of the Borough of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of

REUBIN NEAL & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Reubin Neal, who is duly authorised to receive the same; those who have demands will please present them to said Neal for settlement.

GEORGE SUTTON,
REUBEN NEAL.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the same.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric. By the same.

Works of Fisher Ames.

Sermons on Education. From the German of the Rev. Geo. Joachim Zollikofer.

The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science. Conducted by a number of Physicians. No. 1, vol. 1.

The Christian Observer, from the London edition, vol. x

The Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures. By John Locke, Esq.

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Lady. By Mrs. Chapone.

The Works of Mrs. Chapone. 4 vols.

Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations. By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes, &c.

May, 7, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. tv.

(Second American Edition.)

BIGLAND'S
VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Pittsburgh, and
T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS,
Boston,
Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN FIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S. Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers five dollars twenty five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

*** The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed. It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a plurius levari facia, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th of May, inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Presley Neville on every side except on the said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns stables and out houses of what kind soever there unto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtanances, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Bu kholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N. page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. As also a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said borough. No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Deback of the one part and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book N. page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers, the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Neville

WM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th of May, inst. the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: by lands of John Dunbar on the north; by lands of Myers Powell on the east; by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, esq.—containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of Francis B. Holmes.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1812

NEW THEATRE.

THE subscribers to the Theatre are requested to pay to Mr. ISAAC ROBERTS, Box-Office Keeper, the amount of one-third of the Season Ticket. The remainder will be called for in two payments, one on Monday, May the 25th, and the last on Monday, June the 8th.

WM TURNER & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, and to continue for three days,

IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE
TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual instalments.—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site, on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it. An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous.

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR.
} *Proprietors.*

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Herr and Enoch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Benjamin Herr, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—and those having claims will please to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN HERR,
THOMAS ENOCH,

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1812

N. B From and after the 15th day of May, inst. I will attend at the office of Thomas Enoch, esq on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, from 8 till 1 o'clock, until the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above firm, and also for the purpose of settling my private accounts—which if not then settled, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

BENJAMIN HERR,

May 5, 1812.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, a green net Work Bag, containing a red morocco pocket book, with a pair of bracelets with a plain dark hair band, and a small necklace with the letters F P S on the clasp. Whoever finds the same and will leave it at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette shall receive the above reward. *May* 6, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Mercer county, Coolspring township, on the 21st of April last, a bay MARE between 15 and 16 hands high, 4 years old, has a white stripe down her face, some saddle marks, and is light made—also, a bay yearling Mare Colt, has some of her feet white. The above reward will be paid to whoever will take up and deliver said Mare and Colt to the subscriber, or give such information so that he can get them again together with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ZAHNISEN.

May 2, 1812.

WOOL WANTED.

FORTY Cents per pound, in cash, will be given for good clean sheeps wool freed from the coarse hairy parts—or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state, at the domestic ware house of the Harmony society, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

April 28, 1812.

TURTLE SOUP.

MAY be had at the subscribers, in Union street, next door to the printing office of "The Commonwealth," on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It will be served up regularly

ROBERT M'CORKLE.

April 28, 1812.

Was Found, near Irwin's Rope-Walk,
Four Moulding Planes.

The owner may have them by apply at *Mr.* Morrison's Store, Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, *May* 6, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased very recently those two commodious store houses at Beaver point, lately occupied by Messrs. Leet and Buchannon, informs the public that Joseph M'Farren has now charge of them and will receive, on storoge, any goods consigned to his care, and who will forward them to any place or places that may be directed or requested, by the owner or owners. Those persons disposed to give encouragement to this establishment will, I flatter myself, find their business done much to their sasisfaction.

GEORGE RAPP, of the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1812. 3t.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established.—☞ *She was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected.—☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills," *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway," *be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3. Tremont street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J. W. Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; B Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U. States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in *one hour's application*. *Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch*. *Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup*, one bottle, price 1 doll. 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T Conway, No. 3. Tremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Dupomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New York; Dr. Elliot, Albany; D. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.—☞ None are genuine unless signed "W T. Conway" be particular

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observin that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

TUITION.

JOSEPH NOYES respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *SCHOOL* next door to the corner of Wood and Third Streets, opposite to Mr. Skelton's, where young gentlemen and ladies will be taught in the usual and ordinary branches of learning; English grammar and classical learning will also be taught, and all on moderate terms. He flatters himself he shall be able to give good satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, 20th April, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of Willam Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Watson and Downing is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Alexander Watson, who is duly authorised to settle the business, and those who have demands against the firm will present them to him for settlement.

ALEX. WATSON,
A. DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1812.

ALEXANDER WATSON

Respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *MERCANTILE* business at the stand lately occupied by Watson and Downing.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for Cromey.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bar Iron

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM B. FOSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the partnership, and those having claims against said firm will please present them to him for settlement.

STEPHEN BARLOW,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has on hand, and for sale at the Old Stand in Market Street, a large quantity of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, every description; Spanish and American Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which will be sold at the most reduced prices and liberal credit.

Baltimore and Chambersburg
LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

THIS line is now running twice a week, and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger.

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS.
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S
Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN,

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.